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**AND**

**PROPAGANDA**

**ANALYSIS**

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

FROM

RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 OCTOBER 1981

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## Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1 - 31 October 1981

### Executive Summary

Russian propaganda continues to be inflammatory and threatening about all aspects of American foreign policy. This reflects Moscow's conviction that psychological warfare should be offensively oriented. The Kremlin headlined and underscored the following topics:

- United States is planning its strategy for nuclear war with the USSR.
- Washington is exacerbating tension in Egypt and the Middle East.
- The new U.S. Military Super-Program is aimed at obtaining supremacy over the USSR.
- Reagan's limited nuclear war strategy is unacceptable to the European governments and people.

During October 1981, Soviet propagandists stressed the extreme danger to world peace caused by the American military "super" build-up, and the provocative nature of world-wide U.S. military exercises. Soviet propaganda media continued its campaign to drive a wedge between the U.S. and its NATO allies. The Soviets underscored that since the Reagan administration decided to produce neutron weapons, the allies have realized that Washington is more intent on militarism than on disarmament or peace or detente. According to Moscow, "nuclear war becomes more imminent and so does the destruction of Europe."

For over a year, Russian propagandists have strongly accented U.S. imperialism and military deployments in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. After the assassination of President Sadat, the Soviets were particularly sensitive to U.S. military readiness and deployments in regard to Egypt.

Soviet propagandists have consistently underscored that Washington is developing a vast arsenal of new chemical and bacteriological weapons. Soviet media exhibited a distinct sensitivity to the charges made by the Reagan administration of the "Soviet chemical threat" and use of chemical weapons in Indochina. Soviet rhetoric strongly assailed "American anti-Soviet propaganda and lies." In particular, they were most critical of the "propaganda brochure published by the Pentagon." Moscow underscored that "the Reagan administration relies on scaring people about the Soviet threat in order to justify U.S. militarism."

During October, the amount of space allocated to the "arms race" increased. Soviet propagandists repeatedly used the term "new super-military" (over)

and April 29)  
program to describe increases in U.S. military forces and production and development of weapons.) Communist propaganda articulated emphatically that:

"(the) new super-military program of the U.S. is aimed at obtaining supremacy over the USSR. The Soviet union does not want confrontation or military supremacy, but prefers peace and disarmament. Former Defense Secretary Brown said that the U.S. and USSR have military parity. However, Reagan has changed these facts to suit his plan to gain military supremacy. U.S. insists that it will talk with the USSR only from a position of strength. If the U.S. increases arms, the USSR will take steps to maintain the military balance."

Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that America intends to spread the arms race into space.

As in previous months, Russian propagandists continued to react harshly to all aspects of U.S. military assistance and cooperation with Japan. Moscow strongly underscored that American military assistance to Pakistan can only lead to greater world tension and threaten all of Asia. In addition, Soviet rhetoric exploited all aspects of American and British relations with China.

Soviet coverage of events in Poland increased in October. Moscow's rhetoric was dogmatic and unequivocal in regard to the anti-socialist nature of Solidarity. Over 57 percent of the total space allocated to Poland reported "counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist events" in Poland. Moscow's extreme displeasure with the situation in Poland was clearly indicated by the very strong language used in reporting the activities of Solidarity. The Kremlin underscored that:

- Solidarity has definitely become an anti-socialist organization which intends to seize power from the government.
- The Solidarity meeting in Gdansk is characterized by counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist campaign.
- Solidarity radicals continue to agitate for counterrevolution.
- Solidarity must stop undermining the Polish government with strikes and counterrevolution.

During the past 28 months, the Soviet media has consistently allocated a significant amount of space to Japan. The major thrust of Russian propaganda continued to: (1) articulate the evils of Japanese militarism and imperialism; (2) underscore that the United States is deploying a variety of nuclear weapons to Japan, and (3) stress the cooperation between Japanese and South Korean military and arms industries.

The assassination of President Sadat of Egypt received modest coverage in the Soviet military press. The main thrust of Russian propaganda was to

underscore "popular unrest" in Egypt, and stress that the Arab countries boycotted Sadat's funeral.

Soviet media coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan remained constant during the past year. Propaganda themes and topics have varied from month to month. The main emphasis of Soviet propaganda during October 1981 underscored the "heroic work" of the Soviet military in Afghanistan.

During October 1981, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper emphasized the requirement for expanded use of new technology in Soviet military training. It was stressed that the complicated technology in the current Soviet Army requires that the majority of soldiers have special technical training. It was emphasized repeatedly that military training is no longer simple--it is complex and difficult.

The main focus of issues and subjects critical in tone toward the Soviet military did not change significantly from previous months. It was emphatically stressed that: (1) new technology should be encouraged in all training; (2) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (3) military/political training must improve - political officers must influence all activities; (4) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and other supplies, and (5) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic traditions.

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## INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over two years -- July 1979 to October 1981. During this period, more than 30,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during October 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

## PART I SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In October 1981, approximately 28 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This is the same amount of space as in September and represents the normal range allocated to foreign coverage for the season.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in October 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>October 1981</u>	<u>September 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - August 81</u>
1. United States .....	28.60%	27.64%	28.18%
2. Poland .....	9.32%	6.73%	3.50%
3. China .....	3.77%	3.11%	3.04%
4. Afghanistan .....	3.74%	3.54%	4.18%
5. Japan .....	3.67%	2.72%	2.22%
6. Egypt .....	3.36%	1.33%	0.90%
7. West Germany.....	3.20%	1.21%	2.43%
8. Western Europe/NATO .....	3.20%	4.63%	1.95%
9. Czechoslovakia .....	2.06%	0.16%	1.80%
10. East Germany.....	2.02%	0.91%	3.14%
11. Pakistan .....	1.96%	1.16%	0.81%
12. United Kingdom .....	1.89%	1.16%	1.73%
13. Vietnam .....	1.80%	5.11%	2.31%
14. Algeria .....	1.44%	0.05%	0.28%

GENERAL

As a matter of policy, the editors of Red Star underscore selected national anniversaries, significant political events (in socialist countries), and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet delegations.

In October 1981, Red Star glorified the Czechoslovakian Army on the celebration of its 37th anniversary. The normal range of protocols and courtesies (in Moscow and Prague) were observed and reported by the print media in feature articles.

The editors of Red Star highlighted the "warm and friendly relations" with East Germany on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of its national army. Feature articles emphasized "the long-standing alliance" with the USSR, and it was repeatedly noted that "Soviet and East German armies support socialist internationalism and will vigorously defend the socialist block."

Red Star's increased coverage of West Germany was primarily due to rhetoric associated with the 35th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. In several long feature article, the Kremlin underscored that:

"NUREMBERG WARNINGS! The 35th anniversary of the end of the Nuremberg trials must serve to remind the world of the 50 million lives destroyed by the Nazis and the cost of World War II. Germany wanted to destroy the USSR and communism. The Soviet Union, however, triumphed and ended the plague of Nazism. Unfortunately, today Nazism is being revived in West Germany, Italy, United States, France, Israel and South Africa. It is characterized by militarism, chauvinism, revanchism. The armed forces of West Germany and teenagers have extreme right-wing views

and support neonazism. The Nuremberg trial must not be forgotten!"

Moscow's coverage of Vietnam reported events and activities associated with the 30th anniversary of the Vietnamese Army, and the friendship visit of the Soviet Navy to DaNang.

Media coverage of Algeria increased significantly because of the official friendship visit of Soviet Air Force Marshall P.S. Kutakhov to Algeria. In regard to this visit, a long background article in Red Star emphasized".

"SOVIET OFFICERS TOUR ALGERIA! The USSR and Algeria have been good friends since 1962. Today, Algerian socialism is slowly and surely improving the economy and the living conditions of the people. The Soviet Union has helped the Algerian government with many economic projects. Roads, hospitals, factories and other projects have been built and developed with Soviet assistance."

#### UNITED STATES

In October 1981, as in previous months, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 29 percent of the coverage of international activities and foreign affairs to the United States. During a 28 month period (see Table 1), the average allocation of print space devoted to the U.S. has been 28.1 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for all foreign states.

Soviet media and rhetoric continued to highlight the propaganda themes that the "Reagan administration is pushing the world into war" and the United States is determined to obtain world supremacy through military expansion. The scope and tone of Soviet propaganda continued to be insidious and inflammatory with respect to the foreign policy of the Reagan administration. Moscow headlined and underlined the following topics:

- "Blood and Dollars -- U.S. Imperialism on the Rampage!"
- "New U.S. Military Super-Program is aimed at obtaining supremacy over the USSR!"
- "United States is planning its strategy for a nuclear war with the USSR."
- "(the) United states is exacerbating tension in Egypt and the Middle East."
- "The Reagan administration is campaigning for a build-up of the missile arsenal."
- "The U.S. limited nuclear war strategy is unacceptable to the European governments and people."

In October 1981, a key slogan used in Soviet rhetoric was the "U.S. Militaristic Super-Program."

Soviet propagandists have consistently underscored that the U.S. military is developing a vast arsenal of new chemical and bacteriological weapons. Soviet news media exhibited a distinct sensitivity to the (U.S.) charges about the "Soviet chemical threat". Throughout the month, feature articles (in Red Star) headlined and emphasized that:

"U.S. Continues Anti-Soviet Propaganda! Washington spreads lies about Soviet chemical threat. However, U.S. used over 45 million liters of chemicals in the Vietnam war. This backfired on the United States as many Vietnam veterans are now suffering from the effects of chemical weapons that they were exposed to during the war. Some of these ill effects can be passed on to their children. The Vietnam veterans are demanding compensation from the government, which seeks to cover up the facts about the use of chemical warfare in Vietnam."

"The United states, Great Britain and other NATO countries are preparing to wage chemical and biological warfare."

"U.S. military specialists go to Egypt to test bacteriological warfare methods on the Egyptian people under the pretext of fighting malaria. (Source is Libyan Information Agency, Djana.)"

"The U.S. wants chemical weapons in Europe along with nuclear missiles."

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over two years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in October it was 53.4 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

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Table 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE IN RED STAR

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>October 1981</u>	<u>September 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - August 81</u>
1. United States .....	53.42%	53.20%	56.06%
2. Poland .....	10.26%	13.49%	0.79%
3. China .....	6.98%	6.35%	7.69%
4. Japan .....	5.28%	3.21%	3.89%
5. Pakistan .....	3.77%	2.42%	1.56%
6. Egypt .....	3.64%	2.57%	1.69%
7. West Germany.....	3.23%	1.21%	3.48%
8. South Africa .....	2.72%	6.48%	2.32%
9. United Kingdom .....	2.46%	1.66%	3.04%
10. Spain.....	1.11%	0.19%	0.10%

As in previous months, over 97 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone.

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony - as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs - as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for over two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 15 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

<u>SOVIET PROPAGANDA</u> <u>THEME</u>	<u>1981</u>												<u>1980</u>	
	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>
US Military/ Political Hegemony .....	53%	55%	29%	45%	30%	35%	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%
US Military Budget-Arms Race .....	30%	26%	48%	32%	45%	34%	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty .....	13%	14%	19%	20%	21%	25%	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%
All Other .....	04%	05%	04%	03%	04%	06%	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Soviet propagandists use every advantage to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in its effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

#### UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

It is clear from the Table 3 data that the editors of Red Star continue to stress U.S. military/Political hegemony (the Soviet code word for American imperialism) as their primary propaganda theme. Topics and events exploited in regard to this unending theme focused on:

- The expansion of U.S. military forces and the provocative nature of U.S. and allied maneuvers;
- The Reagan plan for limited nuclear war in Europe;
- U.S. imperialism and military expansion in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, and
- U.S. anti-Soviet campaign.

During October 1981, Soviet propagandists underscored the extreme danger to world peace caused by the American military build-up, and the provocative nature of world-wide U.S. military exercises. The overall tone and scope of feature articles in the Soviet media repeatedly highlighted that: (1) each year the number of U.S. and Allied military exercises increases; (2) they are becoming more global in character; (3) the length and size of military maneuvers are increasing; (4) the nature of American military exercises is sharply anti-Soviet and the strategy is aimed at the Socialist block; (5) military maneuvers are increasingly aggressive, often close to communist borders, and (6) a strategy for limited nuclear war is being developed during these maneuvers.

Soviet propagandists vigorously accentuated that:

"Reagan constantly says that the USSR is intervening all over the world, when it is really the U.S. military presence that is growing significantly, worldwide. Washington is exacerbating world tension by supporting Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Chinese military hegemony in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, the U.S. is increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean area, and is supplying military aid to pro-U.S. countries and aggravating tension in Afghanistan and El Salvador. On the other hand, the USSR is not aggravating world tension, but supports detente."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during an eight (8) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>Oct 81</u>	<u>Sep 81</u>	<u>Aug 81</u>	<u>Jul 81</u>	<u>Jun 81</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>Apr 81</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>
1. Europe .....	29%	42%	27%	19%	07%	25%	23%	18%
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East .....	13%	19%	25%	31%	25%	32%	31%	23%
3. World Wide .....	27%	10%	13%	21%	12%	27%	08%	30%
3. Asia/Pacific .....	25%	22%	06%	18%	32%	07%	07%	02%
5. Latin America .....	06%	05%	29%	11%	22%	05%	24%	24%
6. Africa .....	00%	02%	00%	00%	02%	04%	07%	03%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Soviet propagandists continued their campaign to drive a wedge between the United States and its NATO allies. The Kremlin underscored that since the Reagan administration decided to produce neutron weapons, the allies have realized that Washington is more intent on militarism than on disarmament or peace or detente. According to Moscow "nuclear war becomes more imminent and so does the destruction of Europe." It is evident that one major objective of Soviet propaganda strategy is to accentuate the basic fear of a nuclear war. The following abstracts of feature articles in Red Star clearly illustrate this strategy.

"Europe is opposed to the evil plans of Washington! More and more West Europeans oppose deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and the militarism of NATO."

"The U.S. exposes its evil plan to deploy neutron bombs in Western Europe."

"Western Europeans oppose deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe."

"Washington and Western European NATO allies are divided in regard to the subject of nuclear missiles. The U.S. is pressuring its allies to accept deployment of new Pershing missiles in Western Europe."

"Western European governments sharply criticize Reagan's statement about the possibility of waging limited nuclear war in Europe. The idea is monstrous and irresponsible. The limited nuclear war strategy of the U.S. government is completely unacceptable to the governments of Europe and



the people of the world. The U.S. threatens world peace with world calamity."

"U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger admits that Washington must very seriously consider the large antinuclear demonstrations in Western Europe. These demonstrations are extremely large and express the will of the people. The U.S., however, is determined to deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe."

"Large demonstrations are held in Western Europe to support disarmament and peace and to demonstrate opposition to US-NATO plans to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe."

For over a year, Russian propagandists have stressed U.S. imperialism and military deployments in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area (see Table 4). In October 1981, the Soviets were particularly sensitive to U.S. military readiness and deployments, in regard to Egypt, after the assassination of President Sadat.

Selected abstracts of Soviet rhetoric that articulated Russian sensitivity toward events in the Middle East and the deployments of U.S. military forces in that area are listed below. (The page number and date of the paper in which the abstract appeared are also provided.)

"WASHINGTON IS EXACERBATING TENSION IN EGYPT AND THE MIDDLE EAST! U.S. sends naval ships into the waters near Egypt and all ships in the Mediterranean are in a state of high readiness. Internal tension in Egypt worries the United States. The Reagan administration plans to accelerate military aid to Egypt and is pressuring the Egyptian government to continue Sadat's policies. The U.S. is also planning to accelerate military aid to Israel, speed up deployment of Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East." (Page 3, 10 October.)

"ANNOUNCEMENT BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO U.S. GOVERNMENT! The Soviet Union reprimands the U.S. for its rude pressure on Egypt in the past few days. Washington has increased the number of military ships near Egypt. No internal problem in any country justifies foreign intervention. Washington does not have the right to act in the fashion that it has--Reagan should not pressure Egypt." (Page 1, 13 October.)

"Reagan calls National Security Council to a meeting to discuss Bright Star (US-Egyptian) maneuvers in Egypt. During these military exercises, the U.S. may provoke an incident near the Libyan border. Washington claims that the increase of U.S. military in that region is justified by the need to defend Egypt and the Sudan." (Page 3, 16 October.)

"Washington is preparing for war with Libya! The U.S. wants to establish bases in Egypt, and is strengthening its military ties with Sudan. U.S. is increasing its military presence in the Middle East due to cooperation of the governments of Egypt and Sudan. If Libya threatens Egypt or the Sudan, the Reagan administration will fight Libya." (Page 3, 15 October.)

"ABC (television) interviews Colonel Qaddafi. Qaddafi criticizes US--Arab relations; sending AWACS planes to Egypt is not in the interests of Arab countries. The U.S. plans to attack Libya, and is aiding anti-Libyan governments." (Page 3, 23 October.)

"Jack Anderson of the Washington Post claims that Soviet secret documents show USSR is planning to invade Iran. Meanwhile the Reagan administration is increasing its military presence in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. U.S. plans Bright Star maneuvers in Egypt and Sudan in November." (Page 3, 25 October.)

"U.S. increases Naval presence in East Mediterranean." (Page 3, 14 October.)

"Arab Socialist Party of Syria and Progress Party of Working People of Cyprus issue joint communiques denouncing U.S. intervention in the Middle East and U.S. alliance with Israel." (Page 1, 6 October.)

Soviet rhetoric strongly assailed "American anti-Soviet propaganda and lies." In particular, the editors of Red Star were very critical of the "propaganda brochure published by the Pentagon." In a long feature article that was headlined "The Decrepit Scarecrow of Washington!" Moscow underscored that "the Reagan administration relies on scaring people about the Soviet threat in order to justify U.S. militarism." Red Star noted that "at a recent press conference, Weinberger distributed a new 99-page report of the Soviet threat--emphasizing the threat to Europe." The article went on to explain that the "report totally ignored US--EUROPEAN--JAPANESE defense arrangements, but focused on the Soviet military alone--obvious anti-Soviet propaganda." The newspaper article concluded that the Europeans do not want war, they prefer detente and disarmament. They (the Europeans) believe that U.S. anti-Sovietism is pure propaganda. Another feature article underscored that:

"Propagandist Brochure, Published by Pentagon! The Soviet military threat is nothing more than another rude bunch of lies aimed at scaring Americans and West Europeans, and justifying U.S. military expansion. Many experts in the U.S. believe that the U.S. and the USSR have military parity. The Reagan administration wants military supremacy and will stop at nothing to get it."

## THE ARMS RACE: U.S. SUPER-MILITARY PROGRAM

During October 1981, the amount of space in Red Star allocated to the "arms race" increased by four percent from the previous month (see Table 3.) Soviet propagandists repeatedly used the term (slogan) "new super-military program" to describe increases in U.S. weapons production and increases in military forces. The scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda arguments in regard to arms production continued to be dogmatic and unequivocal. Moscow repeatedly insisted that the United States and NATO are intent on obtaining military supremacy, whereas the "Soviet Union is the champion of disarmament and detente." A major focus of Soviet propaganda was that the Reagan administration favors nuclear war in Europe, and that President Reagan believes that he can win a limited nuclear war. This, according to the Kremlin, is a "stark contrast from the strong support of the socialist block and 'world public opinion' for disarmament and detente." Communist propaganda articulated emphatically that:

"(the) new super military program of the U.S. is aimed at obtaining supremacy over the USSR. The Soviet Union does not want confrontation or military supremacy, but prefers peace and disarmament. Former Defense Secretary Brown (Carter administration) said that the U.S. and USSR have military parity. However, Reagan has changed these facts to suit his plan to gain military supremacy. U.S. insists that it will talk with the USSR only from a position of strength. If the U.S. increases arms, The USSR will take steps to maintain the military balance." (Italics added.)

"Militaristic Super Program! President Reagan announces new plan to increase strategic nuclear arsenals. The U.S. will build new B-1 bombers. Over 300 missiles will be deployed on B-1 and B-52 bombers. Stealth technology will be developed, the B-52 and KC-135 aircraft will be modernized. In addition, 100 MX ICBMs will be added to the arsenal. The MX will replace Minuteman and Titan missiles in shelters. A Trident submarine will be constructed each year, it will be armed with the new D-5 missile. Improvements will be made to the AWACS, E-4B and EC-135 aircraft."

"U.S. continues to resist Soviet suggestions in regard to disarmament talks--continues to increase military power."

"USA Militaristic Super Program! Reagan's pro-confrontative strategic program includes new construction and modernization of bombers, ICBMs, atomic submarines with SLBMs. The U.S. will build over 100 B-1s, modernize its fleet of B-52s and develop stealth technology. Ohio Class submarines will be armed with Trident missiles and more winged missiles. One hundred MX missiles will be placed in former Titan and Minutemen shelters, which will be

hardened. Thirty-six MX missiles equals the power of 360 Titans or 120 Minuteman III missiles."

"Newspapers worldwide support Soviet peace suggestions outlined at the 35th United Nations General Assembly."

"Governments and people all over the world praise the Soviet Union's efforts for peace through detente and disarmament."

"Governments worldwide support Soviet peace initiatives. USSR supports disarmament and detente."

"Soviet delegation to the 36th United Nations General Assembly favors disarmament and is against nuclear war and U.S. deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

Some additional abstracts of Red Star feature stories that expressed the focus, tone and mood of Soviet rhetoric (propaganda arguments) about the U.S. military budget, weapons development programs and the "arms race" are listed below:

"Blood and Dollars--Imperialism as it is! The Reagan administration is composed mostly of millionaires and representatives of defense industries. Haig, Weinberger, Reagan and Smith are all millionaires. Their only God is profit. President Reagan has millions. This when 10 million American are unemployed and 50 million are poor. Over 250 social programs have been sacrificed recently to build up U.S. military programs. Even school children had to sacrifice nutritious meals for defense. The defense industry millionaires will get fat and rich!"

"The White House is showering defense firms with a rain of gold. For instance, the Chrysler Corporation received \$189.9 million contract to build M-1 and M-60 tanks."

"(the) U.S. government has large new defense programs and poor economic and social programs. U.S. anti-Sovietism justifies expensive new defense programs in order to obtain military supremacy over the USSR. SALT 2 has been dropped; Directive Number 59 adopted military cooperation with U.S. allies in Asia, Middle East, and Africa and all defense arrangements will be strengthened. USSR does not want military supremacy, rather USSR wants parity and will work to maintain parity."

"The Pentagon awards U.S. defense firms large and profitable contracts."

"The United States plans to spend over \$1.3 trillion in the next five years on military programs. Retired Rear Admiral Larock says that NATO has spent more on military programs since World War 2 than the Warsaw Pact countries."

"Washington Hawk John Leman, Secretary of the Navy, supports full scale preparations for war against the Soviet Union--this must be the first priority of the U.S. government. He supports increasing the strength of the Navy without delay. The U.S. Navy must have at least 600 ships, three new air carrier groups. The U.S. Navy must stop the Soviets from gaining naval supremacy. Washington must be able to fight wars all over the planet, and at the same time. Leman wants to increase the number of missiles and enlarge the size of the Marines."

Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that the United States intends to spread the arms race into space.

Abstracts of Red Star articles that expressed the tone and scope of articles about space and communications are listed below.

"Pentagon officials talk secretly with NASA officials about many uses of the space shuttle craft, especially military uses, and about spy satellites and space weapons."

"The U.S. will expand and modernize its spy satellite system. It will also modernize its E-4B and EC-135 aircraft as well as NORAD and AWACS. Air defense for U.S. will be improved. Washington is working on plans for nuclear war with the USSR. U.S. defense industry coffers will bulge."

"Washington will spend over \$18 billion over the next six years on new strategic communications systems. These new systems will be important in the event of nuclear war. Military satellites and space systems will be important to the new system."

#### FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In October 1981, Soviet propagandists put somewhat less stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme was 13 percent of total U.S. space (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the months of May through October 1981 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Oct 1981*	Sep 1981*	Aug 1981*	July 1981*	June 1981*	May 1981*
1. Asia/Pacific .....	33%	11%	31%	26%	24%	24%
2. Middle East .....	10%	42%	28%	24%	28%	36%
3. China .....	14%	18%	04%	30%	31%	00%
4. Europe/NATO .....	34%	21%	11%	04%	08%	04%
5. Africa .....	06%	08%	19%	09%	02%	19%
6. Latin America .....	03%	00%	07%	07%	07%	17%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%*

[\*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.]

The major emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to United states foreign military assistance and mutual security programs are generally based on events and Moscow's perceptions of foreign policy issues.

During October 1981, Russian propagandists continued to react harshly to U.S. military assistance and cooperation with Japan. Specifically, the editors of Red Star assailed and underscored that:

"The Triangle (JAPAN-US-CHINA) Draws Closer Together! The Japanese government allotted 15 billion Yen for a campaign to regain control of the northern territories (Kurile Islands) from the USSR. Japan lost all claims to those islands in 1951. By mounting an anti-Soviet campaign, this is Japan's attempt to turn attention from its growing militarism. Japan's 1982 military budget is 7.5 percent more than the military budget for 1981. This is the result of U.S. pressure on Japan to build military power and share the military burden in Asia."

"Japan will increase its armed forces in the near future by ten new ships, 60 F-15s and P-3Cs, 80 tanks, Hawk missiles and various other missile systems. The U.S. -- Japanese security agreement will include Japanese military support for the U.S. all over the world, not just in Asia. Japan will cooperate more with NATO. At the present, the United States and Japan are increasing joint military exercises and activities."

"Over 600 aircraft, 50,000 men and other military equipment participate in large scale Japanese maneuvers (on Okinawa). The U.S. and Japanese military alliance is becoming stronger. Both countries are conducting joint maneuvers and military activities more often. Japan is giving in to U.S. pressure to strengthen its military forces."

"U.S. Rapid Deployment units in Okinawa will be equipped with artillery that can fire nuclear weapons. These units will be sent anywhere in the world in emergency situations."

Soviet propagandists continued to emphasize and strongly underscore that U.S. military assistance to Pakistan can only lead to greater world tension and threatens all of Asia. Articles in regard to Pakistan reported that:

"The United states may use Pakistan to train and supply anti-Moslem groups, to prevent coups or revolutions like that in Iran. Pakistan is working on an A-Bomb, and the F-16s that America is sending Pakistan will be able to carry nuclear weapons. Pakistan is trying to convince the world that it has a stable government. However, economic problems indicate that this is not so. Pakistan's militarism adds to its instability, increased tension, and imbalance in Southwest Asia."

"Pakistan--U.S. bastion in Southwestern Asia! Since Iran is no longer the gendarme of American interests in Southwest Asia, Pakistan has become Reagan's first choice. Since 1979, Washington has increased military aid to Pakistan in return for its support of American policy."

"Washington plans to send over \$3.5 billion in military aid to Pakistan over the next five years. The aid package includes F-16s, M-60 tanks, helicopters, artillery, rockets, armored transport vehicles, and aircraft. Pakistan is increasing its military budget each year. In return, the U.S. will build bases in Pakistan. Rapid Deployment Forces will be stationed in Pakistan. Pakistan has nuclear ambitions and it is necessary to remember that F-16s can carry nuclear weapons. This is extremely disturbing to India and other countries in Southwest Asia."

The following are additional selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the October issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs.

"U.S. will increase military aid to Sudan. F-5s and anti-tank missiles are included in the military package."

"U.S. increases military aid to Thailand. The U.S. military aid package to Thailand in 1982 will be worth \$80 million."

"Washington plans to sell high technology computers to China for geological research--they can also be used for military projects."

"King Carlos of Spain and President Reagan discuss military issues, including Spain's membership in NATO. King Carlos supports U.S.-Spanish military alliance."

"Japanese media worriedly follows U.S.-Chinese military alliance developments. U.S. continues to strengthen military cooperation with China. This threatens peace in Asia."

"South Africa decides to allow NATO to use Simonstown as a Naval base. U.S. and NATO plan to use Adcock radar system in Silvermain near Simonstown."

"Washington plans to sell 75 F-18s and 10 P-3C aircraft to Australia."

"U.S. Senate approves a resolution to sell arms to Chile."

"Washington plans to send \$8.5 million of military aid to Saudi Arabia."

"Saudi Arabia rejects U.S. condition in regard to the sale of AWACS. Saudi Arabia does not want to be controlled by the U.S. in return for military aid. Washington wants to increase military presence in Saudi Arabia to protect U.S. oil interests."

#### OTHER THEMES

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past two years an average of eight percent of the space in Red Star was allocated to "other themes"; in October 1981 it was only four percent.

The editors of Red Star consistently publicize U.S. military or civilian disasters and tragic events. Abstracts of several Red Star feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone and scope of "other theme" articles pertaining to the U.S. are contained below:

"Python attempts to squeeze and eat its master."

"The trial of Joseph Cristopher, murderer of three blacks begins in Buffalo, N.Y."

"Columbia space ship accident is investigated. Leakage of fuel caused damage to heat insulation and maneuverability control system."



"The second Columbia accident occurs at Cape Kennedy in a month. Fuel leakage resulted in the evacuation of 200 technicians to protect them from toxic fumes."

"A powerful explosion occurred at a chemical plant in Linden, N.Y."

"Fifteen laboratory workers are injured from radiation due to a plutonium leak at Los Alamos Atomic Laboratory."

#### POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events in Poland increased in October 1981 (it was almost three percent higher than the previous month, and over three times higher than the 26-month average -- see Table 1). Moscow's interest and concern about events in Poland was evident; the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda was directed toward reporting in detail: (1) the anti-socialist nature of the Solidarity movement, and (2) the loyalty of Polish military forces to the government and socialism.

Moscow's rhetoric was dogmatic and unequivocal in regard to the anti-socialist nature of Solidarity. Over 57 percent of the total space allocated to Poland, by the editors of Red Star, reported "counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist" events in Poland. Moscow's extreme displeasure with the situation in Poland was clearly indicated by the very strong language used in reporting the activities of Solidarity. For example, the Kremlin underscored that:

- Solidarity has definitely become an anti-socialist organization which intends to seize power from the government.
- The Solidarity meeting in Gdansk is characterized by counterrevolutionary, anti-socialist campaign.
- Solidarity continues to discuss political, not labor issues.
- Solidarity radicals continue to agitate for counterrevolution.
- Solidarity must stop undermining the Polish government with strikes and counterrevolution.

In addition to the anti-Solidarity theme, the editors of Red Star emphasized that the Polish armed forces are loyal to the United Workers Party and will defend socialism. Selected abstracts of the content of Red Star feature articles with respect to the loyalty of the Polish military force are listed below:

"Polish paratroop regiment excels in assault landing training. This excellent regiment is a loyal, dedicated unit. Its men support socialism and the Soviet-Polish military fraternity. They oppose counterrevolution."

"Polish soldiers maintain the World War II traditions of heroism. They maintain traditional socialist-internationalist friendship with the Soviet armed forces. Polish soldiers value friendship with the USSR. Friendship was born in World War II when both sides fought for freedom, peace and high communist ideals. The Polish armed forces are loyal to the United Workers Party, and will defend socialism."

"The Polish armed forces celebrate their 38th anniversary and Soviet-Polish military fraternity. They stand behind the United Workers Party and oppose counterrevolution."

The following abstracts of feature articles clearly illustrates Moscow's marked concern in regard to the activities of the Solidarity movement.

"The Polish economy continues to suffer great difficulties. Solidarity meeting at Gdansk is characterized by counter-revolutionary, anti-socialist campaign. Radicals want Solidarity to seize power from the government. The government must deal decisively with the counterrevolutionaries." (Italics added.)

"Solidarity continues to discuss political and not labor issues at Gdansk. The major subject of discussion is confrontation with the government and seizure of power. Members of the conference are calling for an international conference to decide the fate of Poland. Polish newspapers are denouncing the counterrevolutionary course of Solidarity. Solidarity is preventing the government from putting constructive economic measures into effect. Radicals are getting in the way of the government. One must fight them, not talk with them." (Italics added.)

"Many workers, unions and party organizations in Poland are sending letters to the government demanding decisive action against Solidarity radicals and its anti-socialist campaign. Enemies of the government and the Communist Party control the Gdansk meeting. Counterrevolution and anti-socialism characterize the Gdansk meeting. Solidarity is not a labor union; it is violating its charter by trying to influence politics in Poland."

"Solidarity radicals continue to agitate for counter-revolution. Solidarity is becoming a political organization aimed at taking power from the government. Economic problems and tension continues in Poland." (Italics added.)

"Polish newspapers insist that Solidarity must stop undermining the government with strikes and counter-revolution. Radicals must stop calling for the downfall of the Party. Many workers support the Polish United Workers Party and want an end to chaos and disorder."

"UPDATE ON POLAND. Solidarity has definitely become an anti-socialist organization which intends to seize power from the government. Solidarity is using tensions and economic problems to justify confrontation with the government. Solidarity meeting in Gdansk resulted in rejection of dialogue with the government. Radicals took control. The radicals are anti-socialist and anti-Soviet adventurists. The Polish people must unite behind the Party to oppose counterrevolution and Solidarity radicals."

"Crisis continues in Poland. Solidarity radicals continue to agitate against the government for counterrevolution. The Polish Army supports the Party and Socialist government. The Polish people support socialism and want stability." (Italics added.)

"UPDATE ON POLAND. Solidarity concludes Gdansk meeting. Solidarity radicals support counterrevolution, confrontation with government. Solidarity is not a labor union but a political organization which aims to take power from the Polish government."

"Brezhnev congratulates V. Jaruzelsky on his election as First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party. The Soviet government is confident that Jaruzelsky can handle the crisis in Poland."

#### CHINA

The amount of space in Red Star allocated to China in October 1981 remained constant (see Table 1). The major thrust of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric underscored military assistance being provided to China by the United States and Great Britain. Other propaganda themes stressed by Moscow included (1) Peking's policy of aggression in Vietnam, and (2) disorder and tension in Chinese domestic politics. The Kremlin underscored that the "Chinese government has decided to re-educate its military personnel with a spirit of chauvinism and anti-Sovietism." The overall tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric in regard to China stressed the following themes and topics:

"Ideological training of Chinese soldiers! In 1979, when Chinese soldiers were ordered to attack Vietnam, many soldiers had a 'crisis of faith' in the government. Therefore, the Chinese government decided to re-educate its military personnel with a spirit of chauvinism and anti-Sovietism. Chinese heroes were determined by the

number of Vietnamese they killed. Ideological and patriotic meetings increased."

"China is sending military aid and weapons to Bangladesh."

"The conservative government of Great Britain continues to strengthen its military relations with China. British companies will cooperate with China in its program to modernize the armed forces. They will arm Chinese destroyers with Sea King missiles and will modernize the radar and electronic systems on ships."

"China permits the United States to deploy spy equipment along the Chinese-Soviet border."

"Britain plans to assist China in the modernization of its army. A Chinese military delegation visited England to discuss the sale of arms to China."

"Chinese troops continue aggression against Vietnam. In September, Chinese aircraft violated Vietnam air space 1,200 times, and Chinese ships entered Vietnamese water 3,000 times."

"Disorder and tension continue in the Chinese government. Since the 6th plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the government has been split over the issues of Mao Tse Tung and the cultural revolution. The power struggle continues in both the government and the military. Not everyone supports the new changes. Many people have lost faith in the government."

"Washington continues to strengthen military cooperation with China. This threatens the peace in Asia."

#### JAPAN

During the past 28 months, the Soviets have consistently allocated over two percent of Red Star's foreign coverage to Japan (see Table 1). The major thrust of Russian propaganda continued to: (1) articulate the evils of Japanese militarism and imperialism; (2) underscore that the United States is deploying a variety of nuclear weapons to Japan, and (3) stress the cooperation between Japanese--South Korean military and arms industries.

Abstracts of selected Soviet propaganda articles that reveal the content, tone and focus of Russian propaganda are presented below:

"Japanese defense firms support military build-up of Japan. The government forgets its non-nuclear principles and allows the U.S. to deploy nuclear missiles in Japan."

"Southeast Asian countries are disturbed by the growing Japanese militarism."

"The American ambassador to Japan, M. Mansfield, makes anti-Soviet and militaristic statements."

"Japanese defense officials pressure the government to increase the size of the self-defense forces."

"Delegation from Japanese defense industries visit Seoul to discuss military cooperation with the South Korean military. Japan will increase military sales to South Korea."

"Japan and South Korea increase joint military cooperation. In the Spring of 1982, they will conduct joint naval maneuvers. Japan will help to rearm South Korean military forces. Japan and South Korea will support the American strategy in the Far East."

"Japanese sea security forces are sent to the Persian Gulf."

"The U.S. is planning to deploy long-range nuclear missiles in Japan and the Sea of Japan."

"Anti-American demonstrations take place in Okinawa. Citizens protest U.S. military presence in Japan."

"Dangerous incident! U.S. ship loses a 2.3 ton missile near Nagasaki. It is located after a long search. This is more evidence concerning the U.S. irresponsible attitude toward Japan and the U.S.--Japanese military alliance."

"A powerful and huge explosion at a U.S. Army oil depot in Japan damaged hundreds of buildings. Over 2,000 residents had to be evacuated. U.S. military presence in Japan has caused many such incidents in the past. Crimes committed by U.S. soldiers against Japanese citizens are a major problem."

#### EGYPT

The assassination of President Sadat of Egypt received modest coverage in the Soviet media. The main thrust of Russian propaganda was to underscore "popular unrest" in Egypt, and stress that the Arab countries boycotted Sadat's funeral. The scope and tone of Soviet coverage of events in Egypt are abstracted below:

"Sadat is assassinated during a military parade in Cairo. A group of soldiers broke away from the parade and shot

President Sadat, killing him and wounding several others. Sadat was taken to a military hospital where he died." (This was a short article on page 3 of Red Star - 7 October 1981.)

"UPDATE ON EGYPT. Colonel Qaddafi sends a note to Egypt indicating that the death of Sadat means Egypt has a chance to redeem itself in the Arab world. Libya will open all borders to Egypt if the government changes its policies. U.S., Israel and Sudan must stay out of Egypt's internal affairs. The U.S. increases its military forces around Egypt, and Washington pressures Egypt to continue Sadat's policies." (Feature article - 9 October 1981.)

"Egyptian government increases security measures on the day of Sadat's funeral. Only 800 were permitted to attend the funeral. Arab countries boycotted the funeral."

"UPDATE ON EGYPT. Many Egyptian officers are being retired from the military. Clashes continue between Moslem fundamentalists and police. Vice President Mubarek will be Egypt's next president."

"Egyptian authorities continue to arrest those involved in Sadat's assassination. Over 230 have been arrested. Washington sends officers to Egypt to help maintain control over Egyptian armed forces."

"Islamic groups clash with police. Arrests of extreme religious activists continue in Egypt."

"H. Mubarak obtains 98.5 percent of the vote to become Egyptian president."

"The assassination of President Sadat was part of a plot to establish an Islamic government in Egypt. An army officer (Lt. Col.) was the leader of the coalition of Moslem organizations that plotted the coup. (Source is ABC-TV.)"

"Libya sends note to League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in regard to military activities on the borders of Chad and Libya by Egyptian and Sudanese armed forces."

## AFGHANISTAN

Soviet media coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan has remained constant during the past year with approximately four percent of the space allocated to foreign coverage. Propaganda themes and topics have varied from month to month. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda during October 1981 underscored the "heroic work" of the Soviet military in Afghanistan. For example, a long feature articles stressed the following theme:

"Heroism, gentleness and kindness of Soviet soldiers and officers who are fighting the bandits and mercenaries in Afghanistan. The Soviet military are providing aid to the wounded and sick mountain people who have been cut off from supplies or have been attacked by bands of counter-revolutionaries. The rescued people are grateful to the Soviet soldiers."

Other articles underscored the following themes and/or topics:

"The young people in Afghanistan support the April revolution."

"Soviet and Afghanistan Party secretaries hold a joint meeting in Kabul to discuss propaganda work of the military cadres."

"The American Embassy in India is sending aid to the Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries. This is a violation of diplomatic norms."

"Symbol of international fraternity. Soviet specialists assist the Afghanistan people in building a (bread) bakery."

"Operations against counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan continue to be successful."

## PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for September 1981, 72 percent was allocated to domestic news and comment about military, political, economic and social issues in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 66 percent of the total domestic coverage. The space allocated to domestic politics and related subjects represented the normal distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 14 months in 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1981</u>										<u>1980</u>			
	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>
Soviet Military.....	66%	69%	68%	67%	67%	58%	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%
Domestic Politics....	07%	03%	04%	02%	06%	10%	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%
Economy/Technology..	06%	06%	05%	08%	05%	07%	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%
Society/Culture.....	10%	09%	08%	10%	09%	09%	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%
Foreign Affairs.....	06%	07%	05%	07%	08%	10%	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%
Other.....	05%	06%	10%	06%	05%	06%	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The military editors of Red Star continued to place significant emphasis on the requirement for the expanded use of new technology in military training. A series of feature articles emphasized that new technology should be used to simulate actual battle conditions and aid in the training of essential military skills. It was also stressed that the complicated technology in the current Soviet military establishment requires that the majority of soldiers have special technical training. It was emphasized repeatedly that military training is no longer simple--it is complex and difficult. This is especially true for skills associated with air defense, rockets, missiles, radar, computers and electronics. Today, according to Red Star, over 60 percent of air defense officers are engineers and technicians.

### THE SOVIET MILITARY

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline, morale, military training and field exercises received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)



TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1981</u>										<u>1980</u>	
	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
Military Discipline/Morale .....	39%	36%	38%	41%	35%	44%	43%	46%	41%	39%	46%	37%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises .....	31%	36%	35%	34%	31%	25%	35%	32%	35%	41%	37%	34%
Soviet History/WW II ...	20%	17%	17%	14%	24%	19%	11%	10%	14%	08%	08%	18%
Military Logistics .....	07%	04%	07%	07%	05%	06%	06%	04%	05%	09%	05%	05%
Peace and Disarmament .....	02%	04%	02%	02%	04%	04%	03%	06%	03%	01%	02%	01%
Other Military .....	01%	03%	01%	02%	01%	02%	02%	02%	02%	02%	02%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Less than four percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, seven percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone - this is an increase of one percent from September 1981. Over eight percent of the space devoted to military logistics was critical in tone.

It should be noted that the Soviet military political/indoctrination system (the Political cadre) uses Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The major focus of issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment did not change significantly from previous months. It was emphasized that: (1) new technology should be stressed in training; (2) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (3) military/political training must improve - political officers must influence all activities; (4) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and supplies (in the Soviet military), and (5) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic traditions.

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope, focus, and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the Soviet military are presented below:

#### Emphasis on Conservation

"Baltic Fleet Commanders must concentrate on working out effective long-term fuel and supply conservation programs. Subordinates must be taught not to waste."

"Military units must take steps to conserve supply of bread."

"Unit excels in the conservation of supplies and rations."

"Few units excel in conservation of fuel and supplies."

"Commanders of military construction units must organize and maintain effective fuel and supply conservation. Waste is expensive to the government and the economy and the people. Money and time must be used efficiently."

"Unit excels in conservation of food and kitchen supplies."

"Military construction units must focus on fulfilling CPSU requirements regarding conservation of fuel, resources, time and government money. Conservation means excellent planning."

#### Emphasis on Training and Technology

"Commanders must be able to evaluate battle conditions thoroughly, rapidly, and make the right split-second decision based on their evaluation. If they do not have World War II experience, they must depend on tactical training and learn to apply the experience of World War II veterans."

"Current complicated Soviet military technology requires majority of Soviet military personnel to have special training. All men must take tactical training, ideological training, physical training, and technical training."

"All flight training must include thorough instruction about safety. Each pilot and all commanders must be aware of their responsibility for safety. Observation of rules improve military readiness and discipline."

"Commanders of ships and submarines must have a thorough knowledge of weapons systems and the technology of ships and submarines. The military services require more technical and specialized training along with tactical and ideological training. Engineering competence is a most important factor. Not only must commanders be engineers but they must be able to teach technical knowledge effectively to their men."

"Officers at command posts must organize and monitor tactical training. Radar specialists and technicians (at command posts) must learn to work together and coordinate military operations effectively. They must be experts in their fields."

"Officers must use films and other training devices to supplement military training, and to aid in the conservation of fuel, ammunition, etc., which would otherwise be used in tactical training and field exercises. Many of the training films are excellent aids. Officers must use them more often."

"Commanders who have recently graduated from military colleges may have a hard time putting theory into practices. They lack actual command experience. This must be remedied by military colleges which can establish classes where theory is turned into practice and where officers can practice being in command positions."

"Commanders must be sure that their men are trained in all aspects of military technology as well as the care and maintenance of their weapons and equipment. Military colleges must not neglect technological training. Soldiers must practice with their weapons, machines and equipment each day. Experts must help those who lag behind. A creative approach to training is encouraged."

"Submarine crew excels due to excellent commanding officer and training program. The crew has many expert technicians. All the officers are highly qualified technicians and engineers. They help others learn quickly and thoroughly. Morale, team cooperation and discipline are excellent."

#### Emphasis on Military/Political Morale and Discipline

"Barracks on a certain military base are uncomfortable, often lack heat and water, and are dirty. Comfortable, pleasant quarters are a must, if morale is to remain high."

"Officers must teach subordinates military rules and regulations. Following military rules and regulations improves morale, discipline and military readiness. Strict discipline and schedules are a necessary part of military training and duties."

"Officers who are friends do not cover-up each other's mistakes! Their primary duty is to their unit and their job, they must fulfill their duties without hesitation. Cheating, laxness and bad priorities are not acceptable. Each officer must be his best. The job comes first, friends second."

"Officers are punished for neglecting duties."

"Officers and soldiers must fulfill their duties, fulfill their military oath, follow Army rules and regulations and strive to excel."

"Education programs at military colleges must also include creative ideological training/education. Departments of social science and ideology must encourage students to participate in extra-curricular political activities. These departments must establish and supervise such activities."

An officer is criticized because he has ambition. "Ambition makes one seek glory, and fame. He becomes more important than the collective. This makes him a bad communist and a poor example to his men."

"Commanders of ships must work on strengthening discipline and morale and setting good examples for their men. They must share expertise and military experience with their men."

"Criticism of a group of commanders who justly punish a subordinate officer for negligence of duties, but never give the officer a chance to redeem himself. This attitude only serves to alienate the punished officer; it is not an acceptable teaching approach. If an officer has learned from his mistake, he has redeemed himself."

"Komsomol organizations must increase their influence on military units. They should monitor and organize tactical training (more often), and participate in the evaluation and analysis of training."

"Commanders and ships crews must work together as if the entire defense of the country is their responsibility. They must fulfill their duties as best as they can, and put 100 percent effort into their work. They must not think that other ships in the fleet will take care of their duties."

"All officers must understand military rules and regulations. Following the letter of the law results in excellent discipline, military readiness and morale."

## APPENDIX A

### A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the October issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1 & 2	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony in Middle East.
3	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony in China.
4 & 5	The Arms Race (Nuclear Weapons).
6	U.S. Imperialism and Military Assistance to South Africa.

Нагнетая напряженность на Ближнем Востоке, США послали два самолета-шпиона АВАКС в Египет.  
(Из газет).



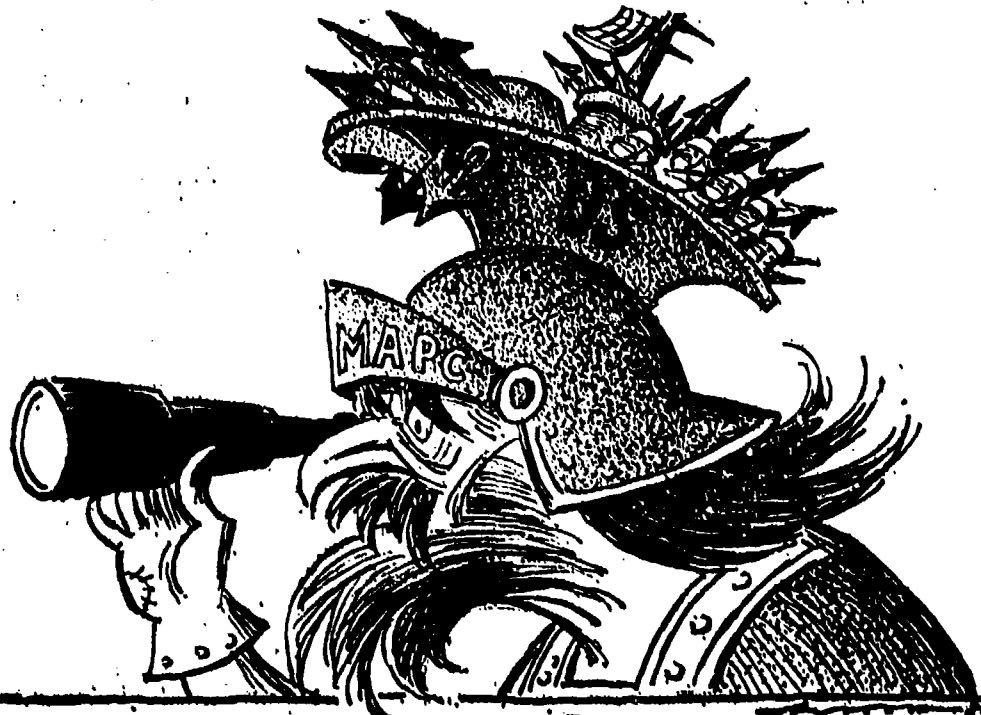
— Примите наших заморских птичек!

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

U.S. sends 2 AWACS planes to Egypt, exacerbating tension in Middle East.

Take our foreign birds.

В связи с последними событиями в Египте США привели в состояние повышенной боевой готовности свои военно-морские силы, сосредоточенные в Восточном Средиземноморье.  
(Из газеты).



НОВОЯВЛЕННЫЙ МАРС.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

U.S. calls naval forces in Eastern Mediterranean to readiness because of latest events in Egypt.

Latter-day Mars.

КНР дала согласие на размещение на границе с СССР  
американской разведывательной аппаратуры.

(Из газет).



«ЛЮБОЗНАТЕЛЬНЫЕ».

Рис. О. ПОМОЧКИНА.

China has given permission to U.S. to set up  
intelligence apparatuses along Chinese-Soviet  
border.

The inquisitive ones.





An evil fitting.

Новая гигантская программа наращивания ракетно-ядер-  
ных вооружений США вызывает глубокие сомнения в иск-  
ренности заверений администрации о ее стремлении к  
серьезным переговорам с СССР.

(Из газет).



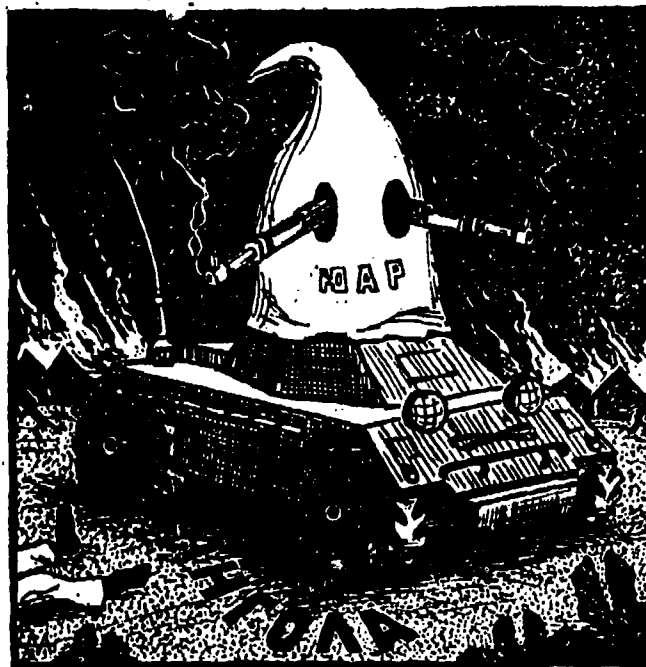
ОТГОРАЖИВАЮТСЯ...

Рис. В. СТУПИНА.

New huge increases in U.S. nuclear missile program  
cause great doubt in sincerity of the administra-  
tions assurances to strive for serious talks with  
USSR.

Barricading themselves!

Войска ЮАР продолжают бесчинствовать на территории Анголы.  
(Из газет).



ОРУДИЕ РАСИЗМА.

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

South African troops continue to commit outrages  
in Angola.

Racist Arms

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